

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

FEBRUARY 28, 1935

No. 26

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Report On Rayon and Silk Mill Earnings

COSTS, investments and rates of return of the silk and rayon branch of the textile industry for 1933 and the first eight months of 1934 are shown by the Federal Trade Commission in its report on its textile investigation.

The report covers first, 11 companies in the industry that throw their own silk and rayon, referred to as stock companies, and 43 companies throwing on commission; next 43 stock weaving companies and 41 commission weaving companies; third, 12 stock throwing and weaving companies and 5 commission throwing and weaving companies, and finally, 46 dyeing and finishing companies doing business on a commission basis.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF REPORT

The general showing of the report is that the second half of 1933 was the most profitable in the stock weaving part of the industry, with the first half of 1934 and the July-August period of the same year showing a loss. The labor cost of the silk and rayon weaving companies was between 20 and 27 per cent of the total manufacturing cost, the lowest labor cost being in the first half of 1933. The rates of return for the commission weaving showed rather strikingly a steady increase for the entire period of the inquiry, but with narrow profit; that the companies weaving and throwing their own silk and rayon showed losses in every period of the survey except the second half of 1933; that the dyeing and finishing companies were the only group in the survey showing losses on every investment base; that for the companies throwing their own silk and rayon their ability to show an earning was due largely to miscellaneous or other textile income, such as interest, cash discounts, etc., and finally that for the commission throwsters, while sales increased about 5 per cent the last half of 1933, labor also rose over 20 per cent and absorbed nearly 60 per cent of every sales dollar.

The report points out that the margin of profit was so narrow among the commission weaving companies that a decrease in hours of 5 per cent or an increase in wages of 5.26 per cent would have produced a loss on sales in every period.

The throwing companies whose reports are discussed reported a total of 1,031,738 spindles, which represents 39.8 per cent of the total installed spindles in silk mills as reported for throwing mills by the Bureau of the Census for 1931. Similarly, companies combining the throwing and weaving of silk and rayon whose reports are included had a total of 475,512 spindles in 1934, which represented about 59.2 per cent of the total in the combination throwing and weaving mills of the silk and rayon industry.

For the eleven companies throwing their own silk and rayon, the investigation showed that raw materials represented from 59.5 to 63 per cent of the total manufacturing cost. Labor represented from 24.7 to slightly more than 27 per cent of the manufacturing cost in each of the periods covered by the survey, labor's largest proportion being absorbed during the last half of 1933, and the smallest proportion during the July-August, 1934, period.

LOSSES SHOWN IN THROWING

Table No. 47 in the report shows that the eleven companies throwing their own silk and rayon sustained a net loss on sales in each of the last three of the four periods covered by the inquiry. The report says that the ability of these companies to earn the rates of return or show only the small rates of loss indicated for the periods of the inquiry was due largely to miscellaneous or other textile income, such as interest, cash discounts, rentals, etc.

As shown in Table 45, the highest rates of return for the throwing companies were earned in the first half of 1933. For the last half of that year sales increased from \$2,567,000 to \$3,631,000, or just under 31 per cent. However, for those periods labor costs rose from \$586,000 to \$887,000, or 51 per cent. Other manufacturing and raw material costs similarly increased more rapidly than sales, so that the net result was a decline from a net profit on sales of nearly \$80,000 for the first half of 1933 to a loss of more than \$56,000 for these companies for the last half of that year.

For the first half of 1934 sales declined to \$3,284,000, or 2.3 per cent. Labor and other manufacturing expense declined more rapidly than sales, however.

For the July-August, 1934, period sales showed a decline, and manufacturing expense absorbed 12.25 per cent of the sales dollar, as compared with 10.11 per cent in the first half of 1934.

RESULTS FOR COMMISSION THROWSTERS

As in the case of the eleven stock throwing companies, the 43 commission throwing companies showed less satisfactory results in the last half of 1933 than in the first half of that year. Sales (commissions) of the commission throwing companies increased from \$3,812,000 for the first half of 1933 to \$4,018,000 for the second half, or about 5 per cent. At the same time, labor cost rose from \$1,975,000 to \$2,381,000, a little more than 20 per cent, and absorbed nearly 60 per cent of every sales dollar, as compared with about 52 per cent for the preceding period.

For the first six months of 1934 labor and other costs

absorbed about the same proportions of the sale dollar as in the preceding period.

For the July-August, 1934, period sales fell off about 8 per cent as compared with the first six months of 1934, while labor costs fell about 5.15 per cent. However, raw material costs increased about 40 per cent.

For the commission companies, a decrease of 7.5 per cent in hours worked during the first half of 1933, without corresponding decrease in pay, could have been borne by the companies without showing a loss, the report says, but for the first half of 1934 a decrease of 5 per cent in hours worked or an increase in wages of 5.26 per cent would have produced a loss on sales.

PROFIT IN WEAVING IN 1933

The second half of 1933 was by far the most profitable period of the inquiry for the stock weaving companies. The first half of 1934 and the July-August, 1934, period showed rates of loss. The relatively high profit shown by these companies for the last half of 1933 is in line with the showing by the cotton and wool textile companies, most of which showed their best results during that period.

The labor cost for the silk and rayon weaving companies was between 20 and 27 per cent of the total manufacturing cost for the different periods of the inquiry, the lowest labor cost being for the first half of 1933.

The following table shows the percentage of specified costs, expenses and profit to sales for the forty-three silk and rayon weaving companies as follows:

	Jan.- June, 1932	July- Dec., 1932	Jan.- June, 1934	July- Aug., 1934
Raw material	52.47	46.38	50.03	48.87
Labor	18.56	20.76	23.19	24.90
Other mfg. expense	18.74	17.22	18.62	17.60
Selling, administrative and general exp.	9.56	9.46	9.24	10.09
Total cost of goods sold	99.33	93.82	101.08	102.46
Net profit or loss on sales67	6.18	*1.08	*2.46
Total sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Loss.

The 43 stock weaving companies, total sales rose from \$12,957,000 for the first half of 1933 to \$14,930,000, or about 15 per cent for the second half of 1933. For the same period all items of expense increased, labor by 41.53 per cent and other manufacturing cost by 16.21 per cent. Raw material cost increased by 11.82 per cent. The report says that the lower increase in raw material, selling and other general expense more than offset the higher increase in labor cost as compared with sales, so that the total cost of goods sold during the last half of 1933 was 6.18 per cent as compared with 0.67 per cent for represented by this item in the first half of 1933, and the percentage of net profit on sales for the second half of 1933 was 6.18 per cent as compared with 0.67 per cent for the first half of the year.

For the first half of 1934 sales decreased a little less than 1 per cent, but labor and other costs, including material, rose by from 4 to 8 per cent.

For the July-August, 1934, period sales fell at the rate of 9 per cent. Labor cost declined 6.5 per cent, raw material and other manufacturing costs also declined. The survey discloses that for the first six months of 1933 the net profit on sales would have been sufficient to pay an increase in labor cost of 2.53 per cent, but that a de-

crease in hours of 5 per cent, without reduction in pay, would have resulted in a loss on sales of \$39,327. For the second half of 1933, however, decreases in hours worked up to 22½ per cent, or increases in wages up to 29.03 per cent would not have involved any loss on sales. The report notes also that other things being equal, a maximum increase of 8.30 per cent in selling prices would have been sufficient to support a decrease of 25 per cent in hours, or an increase of 33.33 per cent in wages, and leave the weaving companies in no worse condition than they actually reported for any period.

PROFIT IN COMMISSION WEAVING

The report says that the rates of return for the forty-one commission weaving companies are strikingly different not only from the forty-three stock silk and rayon weaving companies, but also from those of the wool and cotton textile companies. The silk and rayon commission weaving companies showed a steadily increasing rate of return on every investment base throughout the entire period of the inquiry. For the first six months of 1933 they show a loss on every investment base, but for the last six months of that year reported a profit which increased in the first half of 1934 and again in the July-August, 1934, period.

For the first half of 1933 sales of the forty-one commission weaving companies were \$1,577,000, while for the July-August, 1934, period their sales were at the rate of \$2,460,000, computed on a six-month basis. For the second half of 1933 labor cost to these companies increased 17.74 per cent over the first half of that year, while the raw material expense declined 60 per cent. For the first six months of 1934 there was an increase in labor cost of 24 per cent and an increase of 17 per cent in the amount of sales. For the July-August period sales rose 18 per cent, labor cost about 13 per cent and raw material cost 16.41 per cent.

The report says that, although the commission weaving companies showed a consistent increase in profits on sales after the first half of 1933, the margin of profit was so narrow that a decrease in hours of 5 per cent or an increase in wages of 5.26 per cent would have produced a loss on sales in every period. For the last three periods of the survey, however, a decrease of 10 per cent in hours worked or an increase of 11.11 per cent in wages would have been covered by an increase of less than 8 per cent in selling price, other things being equal.

LOSSES IN COMBINED WEAVING AND THROWING

The report on the twelve companies throwing and weaving their own silk and rayon reveals that these companies showed losses in every period of the survey except the second half of 1933. For these twelve companies, for the last half of 1933, a 7.5 per cent decrease in hours worked or an 8.11 per cent increase in wages would have left the companies with some profit on sales, but a 10 per cent decrease in hours, equivalent to a 11.11 per cent increase in wages, would have resulted in a loss.

Five companies engaged in throwing and weaving silk and rayon on commission filed data with the commission. For the first half of 1933 they showed a rate of return of less than 1 per cent which was increased to 2.05 per cent for the last half of 1933, with losses reported for the 1934 periods. The proportion of labor to total manufacturing cost for these companies ranged from 61.28 per cent in the first half of 1933 to 69.15 per cent for the July-August, 1934, period. Other things being unchanged, says the report, no appreciable decrease in hours of labor or increase in wages could have been borne by these mills without further losses, except for the same half of 1933, and for that period a decrease of 7½ per cent in hours

(Continued on Page 26)

What the U. T. W. Has Done For Me

By J. O. Blum

Former Secretary South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers

(Reprint from *The Textile Tribune*, Spartanburg, S. C.)

DESTITUTION

JOBLESS, friendless, homeless, badly in need of clothing and other necessities, all efforts to get work futile, wife, baby and myself have been thrown upon the mercy of our families, who are in bad circumstances themselves, for a place to eat and sleep.

Furniture, two-thirds paid for, was taken from our home because of inability to continue payments after losing my job.

Not only my little family but thousands of others have brought the same hardships upon themselves within the past, never-to-be-forgotten months. Women and little children have suffered through this winter as never before because of husbands and fathers' mistakes. All this on account of the recent textile strike.

I JOIN THE U. T. W.

Joining hands with the U. T. W. about the middle of 1933, I attended every local meeting and all conventions held by that body for more than a year. Listened to speeches made by high-powered, salaried, labor agitators, telling of the damnable treatment textile employees were receiving from the cruel, gruesome manufacturers. I read and studied their literature and all articles and books recommended by them, which naturally dealt with their point of view. All articles pertaining to facts concerning the manufacturers' problems were thrown aside, I did not care to know anything about their side at all. As a result my emotional self got the best of better judgment and I began to feel that we poor mill workers were actually being cheated, swindled and driven by whips and lashes as pictured by the agitators. I began to practice and to preach those same principles, became president of one of the largest local unions in the State and secretary of the State Federation of Textile Workers. The "big shots" would slap me on the back and say, "You are just doing fine, J. O., some day you'll be a real leader in this great movement. Naturally, an illusion poisoned mind would cause me to strive for those green pastures, because what they term "real leaders" receive "real salaries."

THE U. T. W. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

After the threatened strike, set for last June, was withheld by President McMahon on certain terms reached by him and the Recovery Administration, a special convention of the International was called, to be held in New York from August 13 through August 18, 1934. Fortunately in a way and unfortunately other ways I was sent as a delegate to represent by local. What a thrill, sitting in the beautiful Town Hall of New York City amidst 600 delegates from every direction. The highest paid orators in the country, political and otherwise, were on the stage surrounded by newspaper men and photographers. One after the other of these men told of the deplorable economic condition in which the textile manufacturers had placed this country because of their exploitation of poor ignorant labor. I became part of another world, a world of slavery, mental pictures formed. I could see my gray-haired mother, father and other loved ones being driven to the mills with every conceivable weapon in the hands of employers. Why shouldn't I feel that way? Success-

ful men whom we read about in books and papers telling us those things. It could not be a mistake. My emotions were aroused to such an extent at the time that it caused me to clench my fist, grit my teeth and think what I would do to the employers if they were present.

It is true that Mr. McMahon and Mr. Gorman during their talk to the convention left the impression for a moment that they were not in favor of a strike. It is also true that President McMahon made it plain that no financial aid would be forthcoming from the International if a strike was voted. On the heels of these remarks, high pressure exponents continued to argue the necessity of a strike. No doubt, all delegates were possessed of the same feeling as I and voted strike. Only seven voted against. This was just the crisis the newspaper reporters were waiting for. After the strike vote was taken they all seemed to break for the door at once.

Regardless of the officials' statements at the convention not exactly favoring a strike, the fact remains that a strike was threatened before the convention and now another strike is threatened if the employers do not meet certain demands by early spring. It seems that those Labor Generals are in favor of a strike at any time.

The U. T. W. claims to be a conservative organization. The 600 delegates at the convention included about four factions, namely: Socialist, Communist, Liberal and Conservative. Each faction using every dirty political scheme imaginable to gain controlling power of the organization.

THE STRIKE

The strike was called as per convention vote. Mr. Gorman was made chairman of the special strike committee and moved his office to Washington. Immediately instructions as to how we should carry on came pouring into local unions.

Instructions No. 3 read, in part: "Leave pickets in charge of all mills now operating. Organize the non-union workers, *get them out*. Keep a moving brigade checking up."

From instruction No. 4: "Move into mills that are still operating. Any one now working is a worse enemy than the bosses. *Those who work after today must be known as scabs. Get the mills closed.*"

From instruction No. 6: "Our position is: *No arbitration until every mill is closed and when that time comes we may discuss it.*"

"Again we say: The moment a mill is closed keep a skeleton force on the job and transfer the main force to mills still operating. The workers now at work are the only ones standing in the way of a victorious settlement. About relief: Close all mills and we'll get wages instead of relief. Telegraph general strike headquarters here every time a mill is closed."

From the excerpts contained in instruction sheets you can see why the so-called "Flying Squadron" started out. We called it an "organized brigade," as instructed, but the newspapers christened the body "Flying Squadron."

THE FLYING SQUADRON

Victor Mill at Greer was decided on as the first to be closed down. Only a handful of the employees at that

place were members of the U. T. W. The non-union, representing a big majority, had seen fit to continue work. Around 3,500 strikers from Spartanburg and elsewhere gathered around the gates. Feeling was high and frequent outbursts by the mob caused the management to close the mill in order to keep down trouble. The "brigade" wanted to carry their endeavors into other mills that were operating. A leader was necessary. My name was mentioned as a prospective leader by someone. I declined, but the crowd insisted that I assume the leadership and forcefully lifted me to the top of an old pump house to make a speech. I urged the mob to commit no violence and to confine their activities to peaceful methods, use moral suasion to get the workers out and above all things to go always unarmed. Rousing cheers came from all in agreement to my proposal. I announced the next destination.

The majority of strikers who constituted the "Flying Squadron" were peaceful, orderly and carried out my idea of peacefulness to the letter. Others were unruly, violent, unlawful in all respects. That is to be expected in a large gathering of that nature.

Hundreds of autos and trucks dashed from mill to mill, unloading, the occupants would surround the gates and doors. The unruly type would yell "Scab," "Yellow Belly," "Come on out, you so and so," to the workers who felt it their duty to continue work in order to supply necessities to their families. Some strikers, even more hard-headed than others, insisted on climbing fences, yelling to others, "Come on, let's go in and drag the dirty scabs out." All I could do was plead, stating to them what the consequences might lead to. Commanding officers in charge of National Guard units stationed at the various mills visited by us will state frankly that I yelled myself hoarse trying to maintain order and discipline.

At one mill, mothers, fathers and daughters living in the community, with loved ones at work in the mills, would dash madly through the angered mob, wringing their hands, crying and screaming hysterically, "Please don't hurt my mother when she comes out." A mother would shout, "Please don't bother my daughter. I won't let her go back."

Old women and girls, leaving their work, fainted as they pushed through the howling mob. Dirty names being hurled at them and the excitement was too much.

On one mill six ladies fainted as they came through the narrow lane formed by the peaceful pickets. I learned later two two of those dear old ladies were widows with little children to provide for. They did not feel that it would be right to quit work neglecting their little loved ones. "Failure to provide for food and clothing for your little children when you have the opportunity is a violation of the laws of God and man," they would tell me.

The much-discussed Section 7-a of the cotton textile code gave those ladies a right to work if they wished to. They were not members of the U. T. W. and did not choose to be, so what right did our "Brigade" have to go there, creating excitement, intimidating and trying to keep them from work? Still the U. T. W. harps about the manufacturers violating the codes. Of course, some of them do, but why doesn't the U. T. W. sweep around its own door steps before trying to tell others what to do?

Think what resentment you would feel toward any number of people who would call your old mother, or anybody's mother, names, causing her to fall at their feet to be carried away, all because she loved her babies and wanted to care for them.

The "Brigade" stayed in Greenville night and day from Thursday until the following Sunday, trying to get

the workers to quit their jobs, workers who knew nothing about the U. T. W. except what they had read in the papers. And by the way, the office of third Vice-President Peel is located in Greenville. Not one time during our stay there did Mr. Peel nor any of his henchmen visit the firing line of that "militant Brigade" which was formed on instructions from his superior, Mr. Gorman.

STRIKE ENDED

Finally, the turmoil and strife were ended, the strike was called off. Telegrams were sent out by Mr. Gorman to all local unions proclaiming the most amazing victory ever won in the history of organized labor. Workers rejoiced, celebrated and paraded up and down city streets, then through the mill villages shouting, yelling, telling the world about the victory.

Alas, there were many making merry that night who thought they were returning to work but got fooled. I was among that number myself. Can the employers be held to blame for discharging those who were responsible for disrupting, agitating and otherwise causing chaos and discontent among happy, peaceful employees? Placing myself in the employer's position for a moment, I feel that it would be my constitutional right to fire and hire at will, regardless of union affiliation or anything else, unless a contract were involved. Furthermore, I don't believe any number of arbitration boards can take that right away from the manufacturers.

WHAT DID WE GET?

Quoting from Mr. Gorman's address to the A. F. of L. convention held at San Francisco, Calif., shortly after the strike, "What did we get? We got the nearest thing to recognition of the union that it was possible to get at this time and we are on the high road to complete recognition. *We got abolishment of the stretch-out* and that was the most aggravated issues of all." Why should Mr. Gorman try to lead you and me to believe that the U. T. W. strike had been instrumental in abolishing the stretch-out when we *know* conditions remain practically the same as before the strike?

To show you how he contradicted the above statement, read the following, taken from instructions No. 7, dated October 19, 1934, signed by Mr. Gorman. To all members of all local unions: "We expect shorter hours, higher wages, abolishment of the stretch-out, and union recognition." "*We expect*" and "*we got*." The truth is, we'll still be expecting jobs and everything if we depend on the U. T. W. to get them.

THE U. T. W.

The U. T. W. has been trying to organize the South for a number of years. Every time the pastures looked pretty green and the gate was left open they would walk in, grab the workers' dollar bill for initiation fee, talk the people into pulling a strike, then walk out and leave hundreds of destitute families behind. The U. T. W. gets people into these jams and walks out! That's the kind of organization it is! The management of some mills could not resume operation immediately after the strike on account of no orders. Mills at Greenwood stayed closed for nearly three months. The U. T. W. could have helped them and several others who were locked out and discharged, but they refused. If they had wanted to demonstrate the principles of the U. T. W. and increase in membership, then the logical thing for them to have done was set up commissaries and provided food for those hungry people. At Ninety-Six, Clinton, Cowpens and other places some are hungry now all on account of the U. T. W. I know it to be a fact that a certain local union sent every cent they could raise to the sufferers at Ninety-Six. The same local wrote to Mr. Gorman asking

that they be exempted from paying per capita tax for a month or two in order to send more money to those people at Greenwood and Ninety-Six. Mr. McMahon sent the letter to Mr. Peel for his action and Mr. Peel refused to exempt the local on the grounds it would break the morale of the organization, or something to that effect. On the other hand I know of locals that were exempted for a less worthy cause.

We have learned from past experience that we are not going to accomplish anything through the U. T. W. None of the U. T. W. officials appeared on the scene to help you out, did they? Could they have done you any good if they had?

Right now textile plants in foreign countries are manufacturing the same products that our mills are making here, exporting those goods to merchants in these United States, who sell them to the consumer cheaper than the industries here can manufacture them.

The reason those foreigners are able to do this is because of their ability to get workers for nothing almost. A foreigner, in native costume, on his way to a labor conference in England, stopped in New York and addressed the convention. He stated that textile employees in his country worked twelve hours daily and their pay averaged six to eight cents per day in American money.

The Japanese textile workers labor sixty hours per week and receive one dollar and sixty-eight cents (\$1.68) as their reward.

The radical U. T. W. should send missionaries to those countries and organize the workers. If accomplished, our whole economic system would be changed and a better living could be had by all.

At one time American manufacturers were selling cotton textiles to those same countries that are shipping goods here.

Our manufacturers are now depending solely on home consumption and with the unfair competition of foreign nations are forced to sell at a small margin of profit. They want to continue operating, mainly, to give people work and to keep their machinery from depreciating. If the mill owners should strike because of the rotten deal they're getting what would we do then? Our strike was nothing in comparison.

There is the processing tax. Every time a bale of cotton is opened the manufacturers have a tax to pay which amounts to several thousand dollars per month.

There is so much to be considered before we continue fighting our employers. They have been hard hit by the depression the same as everyone. The things we have got to do now is jump in and co-operate, try to get them released from so many burdens, then our reward will come.

THE THREATENED STRIKE

Francis Gorman and his colleagues have threatened another strike.

The President has said the wheels of industry must keep turning. He and the code authorities are responsible for our reduced working hours, increased pay. Don't let anybody tell you differently.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this article, I wish to say to all concerned that I am sorry, from the bottom of my heart, for the part I played in this terrible drama. My one hope is that I will get your forgiveness. Words were spoken by me during the conflict that hurt some of my best friends, some were employers. It was all an illusion and came about because of reasons explained in this article. Although I have been, some years ago, a tough customer. I did things that were not right which was common

(Continued on Page 27)

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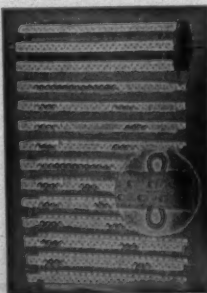
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The American Cotton Crop and the World Markets

By Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

(Continued from February 14th)

POSSIBLE DOMESTIC COTTON PROGRAMS IN RELATION TO WORLD MARKETS

As Mr. Cobb will explain more fully, our production control program was not designed to create a shortage of American cotton. It was developed to meet a situation because drastic declines in prices had failed to stimulate consumption adequately to relieve our markets of excessive supplies. The world carryover of American cotton had risen from approximately 4,500,000 bales on August 1, 1929, to 13,000,000 bales on August 1, 1932. The production control programs and the drought in 1934 have reduced the surplus. But the world carryover of American cotton on August 1, 1934, was at the high level of 10,634,000 bales, and it is indicated that the carryover will still be well above normal at the end of the current marketing year.

There would appear to be three general alternatives for the cotton programs for the future: 1. A continuation of the severe control program until the surplus of American cotton is eliminated. 2. A program of moderate restriction, resulting probably in a somewhat lower price and calling for a corresponding increase in the rate of processing tax, but with no direct price supporting efforts or loan programs. 3. The domestic allotment program with no control of production, but with benefit payments on the domestically consumed portion of the crop, and a processing tax sufficient to bring the price on domestically consumed cotton to a parity level.

The cotton control program already announced for 1935 is in line with the programs that were in operation in 1933 and 1934, and aims at a further reduction in the surplus. With average yields and a continuation of moderate improvement in demand conditions, it is expected that the present programs should bring the world carryover of American cotton down to about 7,550,000 bales by the end of the 1935-36 marketing year. The carryover would still be above average, but it would represent a material reduction from the carryover existing on August 1, 1932, before these programs were undertaken.

In continuing a program in this direction until the surplus of American cotton is completely eliminated, it would be necessary to keep a constant watch on the trend of acreage and production in foreign countries. The facts as to foreign competition, which Mr. Tugwell will present, show that recently there has been much less increase in foreign acreage than has been generally assumed, and that the potentialities for further increase are definitely limited. We must be ready to adjust ourselves, however, if foreign production should become a greater menace to our programs than it appears to be at present. The safest approach would be, of course, to have an international cotton agreement by which all countries would agree to restrict their production and marketing

until the present surplus is eliminated. The possibility of obtaining such agreement is now being examined.

How long it would take to reduce cotton supplies to normal dimensions cannot yet be accurately determined. The 1935 program seems likely to bring the carryover of American cotton down to 7½ million bales by August 1, 1936, a reduction of 5½ million bales from the record figure of 13 million in 1932. With the short Indian crop, and the increased consumption of foreign cottons, stocks of foreign cottons also may show some reduction by that date. If our own reduction program does not stimulate more increase in foreign acreages, than has yet appeared, and if yields are not above average, it would seem that one or two years more of drastic control here might prove sufficient to bring world carryovers completely down to normal levels.

A second possibility would be to shift to a program which involved continued but less drastic restriction of acreage, and continued parity payments to farmers. Under such a program, further progress in reducing the excessive carryovers would be spread over a much larger number of years, and cotton prices would not be increased toward parity so rapidly as under the other program. Under such a program it would probably be difficult to continue cotton loans at present levels, since there would be little assurance that cotton prices would soon recover to the parity level. If prices should decline materially under such a program, it would be necessary, of course, to increase the rate of the processing tax. By returning the proceeds of the tax to farmers, it would be possible to assure producers of approximately parity prices for the cotton consumed in the United States. The restriction on acreage expansion would reduce the probability of excessive crops, such as that of 1926. Also, following years of unusually high yields per acre, such as those of 1931, it would be easy to revert to a program of more stringent production control. In general, however, such a moderate program would not be aimed at further drastic reductions in carryover, but would be designed rather to reduce the probability of excessive production. Such a program could not be construed by foreign-producing countries as an invitation for them to expand their production.

The third alternative would be along the lines originally outlined in the domestic allotment plan. The essence of such a program would be to remove all restrictions from production, but to make benefit payments to farmers sufficient to equal the parity price for that portion of the crop entering domestic consumption. Farmers would be free to produce as much as they desired for sale at world market prices. The rate of the processing tax and the amount of parity payments would depend upon how closely world demand held prices to parity levels. Under such program if prices were to decline severely, the rate of tax would have to be increased, if the domestic mills did not rebel against such a high rate of tax. The net

(Continued on Page 26)

Unite in Fight Against Anti-Stretchout Bill

Greenville, S. C.—Manufacturers and mill workers are joining forces in a fight against passage of the anti-stretch-out bill in the South Carolina General Assembly. The bill has passed the House and is scheduled for a committee hearing in the Senate this week.

T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Mills and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has sent letters to stockholders of the Victor-Monaghan chain, asking them to use their influence against the stretch-out bill as well as eight other measures that have been introduced by laborites in the House of Representatives.

"Greenville and other South Carolina cities will become as deserted as Fall River if the anti-stretch-out bill now pending becomes law," Mr. Marchant said in commenting on the measure. "It will ruin business. It will be particularly difficult in the plain goods mills, for they use cotton that is taxed, while the silk and rayon mills manufacture their goods from goods that are not taxed. The measure would virtually close the plain cloths mills of the State and would work a hardship upon farmers and business men as well as upon the mills."

The bill by Representative H. C. Godfrey of Spartanburg, president of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers, would limit the number of looms and machines to be operated by workers. Other pending measures against which Mr. Marchant asked stockholders to use their influence follow: a bill to establish a State-wide forty-hour week, a bill to penalize heavily any sort of discrimination against union operatives because of their union affiliations, a bill to penalize mills for black-listing operatives, a bill to establish an industrial court, a bill to require weekly pay days not later than five days after wages come due, and a bill forcing the redemption of scrip in cash.

Not only are the manufacturers up in arms against the stretch-out bill but operatives, realizing that the passage of the measure would spell their own doom, are rallying behind the movement to fight the legislation. Some 500 textile workers from Brandon, Woodside and Poinsett Mills, called into mass meeting by State Senator C. E. Sloan for a discussion of the pending bill, expressed themselves almost unanimously as being opposed to passage of the anti-stretch-out bill. The meeting was held near the city Friday night. Senator Sloan assured manufacturers he would do all in his power to help defeat the bill.

W. S. Montgomery, president of Spartan Mills in Spartanburg County, deplored the pending stretch-out bill and declared it would ruin mills of the State if passed. He said if the work load in any mill is too heavy at present, the workers can file their complaints with duly constituted authorities set up by the Federal Government for a study of the situation.

Operatives at Pelzer Manufacturing Company last week passed resolutions opposing passage of the bill.

Green Lists Reasons for Textile Plight

Providence, R. I.—Nine general reasons why the textile industry in Rhode Island is suffering from acute depression and how it might be benefited were summarized

by Governor Green as the result of conferences with several leading textile manufacturers of the State.

The Governor made public the nine points with the explanation that they represented the views of the manufacturers with whom he has been discussing ways and means of putting the industry on its feet here.

He said that while he preferred not to express his personal opinion on these points, he believed they should be given out in view of the conference being held in Washington by representatives of various States, textile manufacturers and Federal officials.

The nine points under which Governor Green summarized the views of the Rhode Island manufacturers were:

1. That the current depression in the textile industry is due to a great extent to overproduction in the entire industry throughout the country.

HITS PAY DIFFERENTIAL

2. That it was caused also by a differential in wages between the North and South. This differential was placed at about \$2.56 which the New England plants, for instance, pay above the average in Southern mills.

3. That considerable difficulty and hindrance to progress is caused by the "attitude of New England labor," that is, the general "aggressive" attitude of labor leaders and workers in making frequent complaints and carrying on strikes.

4. The processing tax prevents full development of the textile industry.

5. Imports should be restricted to a greater degree.

6. There is a general belief among textile men of Rhode Island that the NRA should be continued beyond next June 16th.

7. The present tax on the freight rate structure.

8. Local taxes are too high.

9. Burdensome State legislation.

The only points on which the Governor commented was on the question of the wage differential between Northern and Southern mills.

"I am in sympathy with the effort to do away with this differential in wages," he said. "The entire matter should be on a national basis.

"We do not want to decrease the standard of the New England mills.

"I believe that one solution of the problem might be in convening the Southern mills that they should have only one shift instead of two and that the differential should be removed. That seems to be the main cause of the trouble.

"I am hopeful that the conference in Washington will be productive of great good."

Pamphlet On Loom Reeds By Greensboro Loom Reed Co.

The Greensboro Loom Reed Company are now distributing to the textile weaving mills a pamphlet covering a wide variety of constructions of reeds. This booklet shows sketches of the various types of reeds they manufacture, together with information as to the construction and materials used in manufacture.

In addition to their reed line, Greensboro Loom Reed Company manufacture slasher combs, expansion combs, both positive and spring type, for warpers, beamers and slashers. The folder also pictures and describes various other supplies they handle of interest to weavers, such as reed rust preventative, pliers, Bright Boy reed cleaners, brushes, pumice stone, etc.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained on request.

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

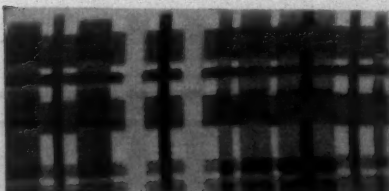
by *Harwood*

More South Seas

The South Sea Island influence is creeping slowly but surely into other fabrics than those for beach wear. And by the time the summer season is in full swing, we shall doubtless resemble these denizens of the Pacific Islands morning, noon and night. Some of the new voiles and dimities scatter their clear, bright surfaces with white flowers, though somewhat smaller than those on the heavier fabrics intended for the sands. Even the real beach fabric, with its huge white tropical flowers, was used recently on a very smart evening gown for cruise wear.

Evening Organdies

The new organdies are so lovely in design, so exquisite in coloring, that they are more popular than ever for evening frocks. The plain colors come in an amazingly wide range of shades, and the white have seersucker effects, woven lines, checks and shadow stripes. Many printed organdies have also white shadow leaves or flowers which are only noticeable in certain lights. The swatch on the left



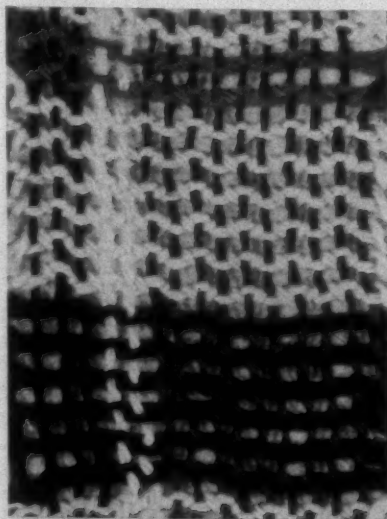
is a pale leaf green, yellow and black broken paid on white ground (it comes in other color combinations, too) and on the right is a crinkle organdy with a sprigged flower design in cornflower blue, poppy red, deep yellow and green. They are both delightful.

Tweeds Again

The cotton tweeds are still springing surprises on us. A chevron stripe solid color suiting which last year only came in white, can now be had in several fine shades. The deep, soft yellow is particularly good. There is a slub-weave oatmeal cloth with pepper and salt effect—blue, green, red, and natural—and there are several new plain white, and off-white homespun suitings, very thick, but loosely woven and cool. A diagonal weave, reversible tweed in white and color combinations is very good for top-coats.

Dish-Cloth Fabric

The lowly dish-cloth, in a rather different form, will be seen in beach clothes and other informal wear this season. The yarn has been dyed in bright, fast colors, and then cleverly



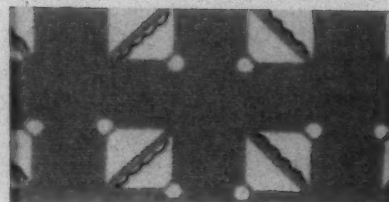
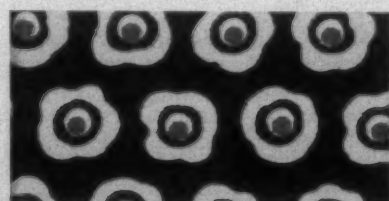
woven to guard against undue stretching. The swatch shown is red, green, black and white in plaid design. The material is soft and supple and drapes well. We predict that it will find its way onto many a cottage table this summer as place mats and runners for the informal luncheon. And bedspreads in colonial bedrooms.

Improved Voiles

The new zero-shrunk, anti-crease voiles promise to be very popular with the traveler. This fabric has now achieved these advantages for the first time, and it is nice to feel that the voile dress which was so crisp and charming the first time it was worn will be just as pristine fresh at the end of a season's wear. Many of these new voiles show the all-over design of white flowers or leaves, small and large, on a clear, bright background of color.

Tie-Silk Figured Broadcloth

Broadcloths are very good this year. The tie-silk patterns make smart shirt-waist frocks, and the nicest possible man-tailored two-piece pajamas for house lounging. The swatch on the top is an especially be-



coming design and the color range is excellent. This particular piece of material has a brownish-plum background, white circles and a bright green dot. The bottom swatch is lavender-grey, with white and a wavy line of bright red—attractive for the older woman, or for the younger one who really can wear grey.

Another Board To Investigate Textile Industry

A new board has been named by NRA headquarters in Washington to investigate the textile industry. Members of the board are Sidney Hillman, of the garment workers' union; A. D. Whiteside, of the National Recovery Board; Leon Henderson, economist with the NRA, and Prentiss Coonley, division administrator. The board is to make a "private" investigation of the cotton, silk and wool industries.

Newspaper dispatches from Washington state the new board was named "as a result of increasing dissatisfaction on the part of management and labor."

The possibility of controversy was accentuated, meanwhile, as three New England Governors and a score of textile manufacturers, in Washington on Monday discussed the textile situation with the new England Congressional delegation.

The conference agreed on a program calling for limitation of textile imports, amelioration of the cotton processing tax, prompt steps to curb overproduction, and standardization of wages in the North and South.

The question of the wage differentials provided the threat of sectional bitterness.

On Capitol Hill funds for two separate Senate investigations of the NRA were voted by the Senate Audit Committee, although in each case appropriations were limited to prevent employment of attorneys.

Chairman Byrnes (Democrat, S. C.) said the committee had authorized \$5,000 each for inquiries to be conducted by a judiciary sub-committee, headed by Senator King (Democrat, Utah), and by the finance committee studying the administration will to extend NRA for two years.

At the same time, Representative Rogers (Republican, Mass.) introduced a bill in the House calling for reopening the cotton textile code. She explained her purpose was to pave the way for amendments eliminating the sectional wage differentials.

So far as the textile industry was concerned, manufacturers from New England agreed the primary need was for some more effective curb on overproduction. The suggestion of a one-shift 48-hour week, instead of the present two-shift 40-hour week, was advanced.

There was complete agreement, also, on the need for control of textile importations, particularly from Japan.

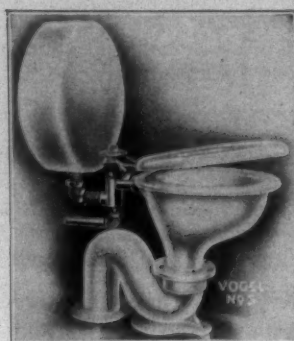
As to wages, the manufacturers were reluctant to press the demand, voiced by Governors Curley of Massachusetts, Bridges of New Hampshire, and Brann of Maine, and by New England Senators and Representatives, that Southern wages be lifted to the Northern level.

Governor Curley told the conference that the number of spindles operating in New England had fallen from 37,000,000 in 1920 to 4,000,000 active spindles at present, and said present production was 50 per cent in excess of requirements.

Creation by the NRA of a special board to study conditions in the textile industry was welcome news to the Cotton Textile Code Authority, George A. Sloan, chairman, said.

"The Cotton Textile Code Authority is gratified by
(Continued on Page 15)

BUILT TO LAST . . . in Mills and Factories



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THE Vogel Number Five is a factory closet. Durable—economical and efficient. Will last for years without repairs and withstands the hardest kind of use and abuse. Sold by plumbers everywhere.

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Personal News Items

W. S. Moore has resigned as superintendent of the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

W. B. Harmon is now assistant superintendent of the Cannon Mills No. 7, Salisbury, N. C.

W. H. Leathers, formerly master mechanic, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., is now master mechanic, Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

W. A. West, overseer cloth room, Mill No. 1, Rhodhiss, N. C., has accepted a position with the finishing plant, Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C.

Floyd Bradley, second hand in cloth room, has been promoted to overseer of that department in No. 1 Mill, Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, N. C.

P. B. Crouch has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., due to continued ill health.

J. J. Crowder, formerly of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

S. H. Price has been promoted from overseer of cloth room to assistant superintendent in charge of the second shift at the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Nelson H. Harte has been promoted from overseer of carding to assistant superintendent at the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College and N. C. State Textile School.

Joseph E. Johnston, who recently resigned as manager of the Neeley and Travora Mills, York, S. C., after serving there over a long period of years, has been appointed superintendent of the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

C. B. Van Horten, who has been serving as general manager of the Wytheville Woolen Mills, Wytheville, Va., since January 1st, had this appointment confirmed at a meeting of the directors last week. Mr. Van Horten entered the service of the company in April of last year and his promotion comes as a result of the excellent record he has made there. Prior to his connection at Wytheville, he was for four and one-half years Southern sales manager for the Oak Chemical Products Company of Betchelville, Va., and made headquarters in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Officers of Solid Braided Cord Mfg. Assn.

At the annual meeting of the Solid Braided Cord Manufacturers' Association at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 18th, the following officers were elected: R. O. Arnold, president-treasurer, Covington, Ga.; E. S. Pratt, vice-president, Boston, Mass.; Geo. C. Thompson, secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Arnold, Mr. Pratt, with B. B. Blackwelder, Hickory, N. C., Jas. E. Hooper, Baltimore, Md., and Ernest Koehla, Rockford, Tenn., were elected to executive committee for the Association.

Mr. Arnold is vice-president of Mallison Braided Cord

Company of Athens, Ga., and treasurer and general manager of Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

Mr. Pratt is an official of Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Arnold was also appointed as chairman of the Code Authority for the Solid Braided Cord Industry.

J. A. Butler

J. A. Butler was born at Wareham, Mass., and attended Harvard College where he studied engineering.

After a varied experience in New England he came South about 1930 to accept a position with the Kendall Company at Paw Creew, N. C. For the past several years he has been connected with the maintenance department of that company and had many opportunities of studying the best practices in mill engineering.



Recently he resigned to engage in consulting engineering with his headquarters at Charlotte. He will also be Southern representative of the Belger Company of Watertown, Mass.

With a pleasing personality backed by practical knowledge and experience, Mr. Butler will be a welcome addition to the textile machinery and engineering fraternity of the South.

Vocational School At Callaway Mills

LaGrange, Ga.—The Callaway Mills have contributed a fine idea to the field of vocational education in the form of a mill-owned school here where workers may obtain the equivalent of a college education in textile engineering.

Founded by the Callaway Mills for the benefit of their 6,000 employees, the school has no matriculation fee and the courses of instruction range from business office to spindle room sweeper.

Greek and Latin are omitted from the curriculum, but there are 20 different subjects from which the students may learn the textile business.

Required hours of class work vary from 90 hours for minor jobs to 140 hours for posts requiring skilled workers. Examinations are a regular thing and qualifications for a certificate are similar to the requirements expected of a candidate for a degree at any institution of higher learning.

A faculty of 32, composed of executives selected from various departments of the mills, conduct night and day classes for the convenience of workers employed on the day and afternoon shifts.

"If a man on a job is thoroughly acquainted with the task and enjoys his work he is much happier and a better employee and citizen," Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., treasurer of the mills, said in explaining the idea behind the school.

"It is our purpose not to give a smattering of what on in a cotton mill, but to give the men and women a specific knowledge of every phase of a textile plant and equip them so that when they finish the school they will be able to hold down any job in the mill."

Callaway said enrollment was voluntary and that the school's 300 available places have been spoken for.

Dunean Boys and Enka Girls Are Basketball Champions

The boys' team from Dunean Mills, Greenville, and the girls' team from the American Enka Corporation were winners in the 15th annual Southern Textile Basketball Tournament, played last week in Textile Hall at Greenville.

Dunean defeated Victor Mills in the final match for the championship and the girls from Enka won over the girls from Katterman-Mitchell Company, Stanley, N. C. More than 5,000 persons were present for the finals. Eighty teams were entered in the tournament.

The complete list of cup winners follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP

Class A Boys—Dunean.
Class A Girls—Enka, N. C.
Class B Boys—Russell Mill, Ala.
Class B Girls—Renfrew.
Class C Boys—Piedmont.

CONSOLATIONS

Class A Boys—Poe Blue Eagles.
Class A Girls—Lyman Pacifics.
Class B Boys—Drayton.
Class B Girls—Marion, N. C.
Class C Boys—Judson.

OBITUARY

GARRISON MEDLIN

Gastonia, N. C.—Garrison Medlin, 58 years old, well known cotton mill man, was instantly killed Saturday night by a hit-and-run driver.

A native of Union County, Mr. Medlin had lived in Gaston for almost a quarter century. He was overseer of spinning at Cramerton for 15 years, and for the past eight years had been overseer in the Ozark Mill here.

Mr. Medlin is survived by his widow and five children, Mrs. Hope Forbes of the New Hope section of this county, Mrs. Iva Harkey, Oscar, Andrew and Glenn Medlin, all of Gastonia.

JOSEPH G. WARDLAW

York, S. C.—Col. Joseph G. Wardlaw, 75, business manager of the Cannon Mills here and one of York's most prominent citizens, died Monday in a hospital in Rock Hill, where he had been a patient for ten days. He had been in failing health for several months.

Colonel Wardlaw was born in Abbeville, but spent most of his life in York. His parents were Dr. Joseph James Wardlaw and Mary Witherspoon Wardlaw. He attended the famous Kings Mountain Military School of York during the superintendency of Col. Asbury Coward and was graduated in 1879.

Colonel Wardlaw engaged in the mercantile business here for sometime and then entered the cotton mill business. He served as president of the York Cotton Mills, now the local branch of the Cannon Mills. For a long period preceding his death he had been business manager of the Cannon Mills.

E. W. THOMPSON

Atlanta, Ga.—Erwin W. Thompson, 76, who served in the Wilson administration as European attache for the

Department of Commerce, died here Thursday night at the home of a daughter.

Thompson was the author of several books and formerly was with the Charlotte Observer. He was a native of Colquitt County, Georgia, and was one of the State's leading consulting engineers. Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield appointed him commercial attache and assigned him to the territory including Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

After being graduated from Cornell University, he engaged in construction and supervision of a number of mills in the South. He formerly was associated with the Southern Cotton Oil Mill Company at Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and New York. He managed the textile department of Gregg & Cox in New York and was chief engineer for the D. A. Tompkins Company.

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WILTON, N. H.

Practical Discussion By Practical Men

Why Does One Loom Weave More Cloth Than Another?

Editor:

I should like to know if there is a reason why one loom should weave more cloth than another.

I refer to the following constructions:

38½" 64x60—5.35 yard goods—160 picks per minute.

36½" 80x60—5.00 yard goods—160 picks per minute.

What should the yardage be in forty hours?

CLOTH ROOM.

Jerked-in Filling

Editor:

If it is not out of place, I would like to discuss, and give an answer to a question which was brought before the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, in Spartanburg, S. C., on February 2nd.

The question I refer to is the one relating to jerked-in or jerked-back filling. While several members took part in the discussion of this question (as I read in the Textile Bulletin) I do not believe that any definite remedy was given. I feel sure that a good many of those present knew how to stop this trouble, but apparently each one was waiting for some one else to discuss the question.

At any rate, there were some men who attended the meeting to learn how to overcome this difficulty, yet in my opinion they were compelled to go away without hav-

ing that particular question cleared up. I did learn something from reading the report of the meeting, although it was nothing concerned with jerked-in filling. As I like to give value for value in all cases where I can do so, I am giving this remedy in exchange for what I learned from the report of the meeting.

The answer I am going to give is no secret except to a few who do not have time to teach others. There are many men who are familiar with the settings that I offer herein. If the gentleman who recommended a special thread cutter does not know these settings, he should. I learned them while I was employed by the same company that he is now working for and I refer to adjustments on the looms made by the same company. If those adjustments are made correctly (and many find them difficult) the jerked-in filling will be brought down to almost nothing.

The remedy is: First be sure that there is a good groove in the side of the shuttle. Also make certain that there is a good groove in the front box plate. Then see that the knife on the shuttle feeler is sharp and that it cuts the filling clean at every operation. Now when I say the knife in the shuttle feeler I mean that and nothing else, not even a special knife which would be superfluous.

Now set the shuttle feeler bracket to where the feeler will protect and also at that split-hair point where the shuttle sticks out of the box two or three inches and the lay turns over. It will not bind or break the feeler. Also see that the bunter on the lay closes the feeler knife just before the empty quill leaves the shuttle.

Do all of the above, just as given and the overseer can sleep nights and the frown will leave the superintendent's

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Starch that carries the weight into the cloth. Ask for—

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"The Weaver's Friend"

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THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

brow. In short, the world will take on a nicer hue and will be a nice place, in which to live.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN,
Tampa, Fla.

Editor's Note—If any other readers have found that the method suggested by Mr. Chapman will do away with jerked-in filling, we shall be glad to hear from them. Any other discussion on this point will be welcome.

World Cotton Use Kept At High Level

World consumption of all kinds of cotton was maintained at a high level during the first half of the current cotton season, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reports. However, world use of American cotton was relatively small during this period, while the use of foreign growths was the largest on record, it is noted. The stock of all kinds of cotton at the end of January was the smallest in several years, but was somewhat larger than normal.

"According to preliminary calculations, world consumption of all growths from August 1st through January 31st this season totalled 12,384,000 bales as compared with 12,702,000 in the corresponding months last season, and 12,041,000 two seasons ago," says the Exchange Service.

"During the first half of the five seasons just prior to the beginning of the business depression, that is, from 1924-1925 through 1928-1929, world consumption of all kinds of cotton averaged 12,273,000 bales. Accordingly, while consumption of all cottons during the first six months of this season was slightly below that in the corresponding months last season, it was slightly above "normal" as judged by pre-depression standards.

"World spinners used approximately 5,883,000 bales of American cotton during the first half of this season as compared with 7,100,000 during the corresponding period last season, 6,977,000 two seasons ago, and an average of 7,366,000 from 1924-1925 through 1928-1929. World use of foreign cotton in the first six months of this season totalled 6,501,000 bales as compared with 5,602,000 in the corresponding months last season, 5,064,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 4,907,000.

"On a percentage basis, American cotton constituted 47.5 per cent of the total amount of cotton used in the world during the first half of this season as compared with 55.9 per cent during the first half of last season, 57.9 per cent two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 60 per cent."

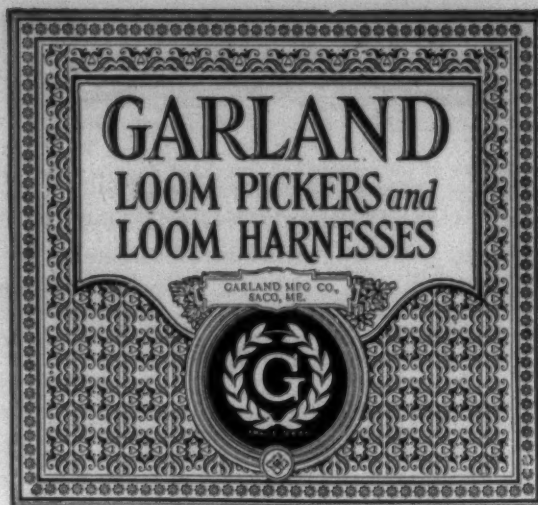
Another Board To Investigate Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 11)

the appointment of an NRA board to give special attention to conditions in this industry, and the code authority stands ready to co-operate in every possible way," Sloan said.

The code authority chairman said that "vital problems" face the industry. He listed as the most pressing problems:

1. Unsatisfactory market conditions.
2. Loss of more than 50 per cent of our normal export business and increased imports, due to high domestic cost and low-cost foreign competition.
3. The effect of the processing tax, "which in 1934 amounted to approximately 40 per cent of the industry's wage bill."



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Wilmington, Del.	
Heyden Chemical Corp.	FORMALDEHYDE
New York	
John D. Lewis, Inc.	TANNIC ACID
Providence, R. I.	
Mutual Chem. Co. of America	CHROME AND OXALIC ACID
New York	
Myles Salt Co., Ltd.	"C" SALT
New Orleans	
Philadelphia Quartz Co.	SILICATES OF SODA
Philadelphia	
Phosphate Products Corporation	TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
Richmond	
The Procter & Gamble Dist. Co.	TEXTILE SOAPS
Cincinnati	
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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

No Time For A Family Row

THE cotton textile industry is facing too many vicious enemies and too many serious problems, to allow itself to indulge in a family row or be thrown into a sea of discord.

The minimum wage in the South is fixed at \$1.00 per week less than in New England and the South believes that differential is justified.

New England has certain advantages which we believe equalize the wage differential.

New England mills are located close to New York and with mill treasurers able to make frequent visits to the cotton goods markets and keep in close touch with buyers, they have a substantial advantage in selling their output.

New England mills are located close to the distributing centers and, on the average, pay far less freight upon their goods.

New England mills, on account of their close proximity to banking centers, pay, upon the average, lower interest rates.

There is a theory to the effect that Southern cotton mills pay lower prices for cotton, but such statements will not bear investigation. The very low water rates from New Orleans and Galveston to Fall River enables cotton shippers to deliver cotton to New England mills at such a low transportation cost that price paid for cotton by New England mills are frequently lower than those paid for similar cotton by mills in the Carolinas.

A recent Government report showed that very few cotton mills had advanced house rents, since the Textile Code went into effect, and the amount paid Southern mill operatives through lower rents, in most cases, more than equalizes the \$1.00 differential.

If Congress should order Southern mills to

pay the same minimum wage as mills in New England and, if the right of Congress to enact such a law was sustained by the United States Supreme Court, they would be forced to advance house rents to the point that they would yield interest plus depreciation and mill employees would find less money in their envelopes than at present.

No court could force a mill, or anyone else, to furnish houses to anyone without deriving an adequate return from same. As very few of the New England mills have mill villages, they could do nothing along such lines and forcing Southern mills to pay \$1.00 per week more would not increase Southern costs if house rents were raised to the point that they showed a fair return upon money invested in mill villages.

New England mills, like those in the South, are suffering from the NRA.

They have, also, the burden of too much local control regulations and, in many cases, the handicap of antiquated machinery.

They naturally wish to blame something or somebody for their distress and those, who do not think, are trying to put the blame upon the \$1.00 differential but if it was eliminated they would not be able to detect any difference in their situation.

If there is to be a family row and, if as the result of same, the two sections are to refuse to co-operate with each other in the future, those New England manufacturers who are magnifying the question of the wage differential must take the blame.

Southern cotton manufacturers believe that the wage differential is justified and will fight to the last ditch and, if necessary, carry the question to the United States Supreme Court.

If they lose there, they will advance house rents to the point of "an adequate return upon investment" and will be in an even better position than they are at present.

New England manufacturers can accomplish absolutely nothing by attacking the wage differential except alienate a valuable ally.

We do not think that this is any time for a family row.

The "brain trusters" and the labor racketeers are without our gates and it is most important to have harmony and co-operation within our ranks.

They Belonged to the Union

FROM the *Providence (R. I.) Journal* we clipped the following:

The first tangible blow in the recently announced plans for the liquidation of the B. B. & R. Knight Corporation's

three cotton mills fell today with the news that the Royal Mills at Riverpoint, with a peak employment of 1,325 operatives, would shut down tomorrow night.

Although this step had been anticipated for some time, the announcement brought to hundreds of textile workers in the Pawtuxet Valley the realization that the mills of which they had come to think in years past as symbols of life and death were doomed, at least for the time being, and that the stilling of the looms might mean for them a prolonged period of idleness.

For more than twenty years there was a textile union in this mill.

What did they gain as the result of paying dues?

Will Francis J. Gorman and the others who have lived in luxury on dues paid by these operatives and others do anything about getting jobs for these 1,325 operatives who now need work in order to support their families.

It is a tragedy, the realization of which will bring a heavy feeling to the heart of any man who relieves the plight of these people who are helpless as their jobs disappear forever.

They need not turn to Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman for assistance, because none will be given.

McMahon and Gorman have lost a source of revenue as unemployed workers can not drop coin into the coffers of the racketeers and it is for the purpose of getting other sources of revenue that McMahon and Gorman are active in the South.

Former State Secretary Repudiates Union

ON page 5 of the this issue we are reprinting from the *Textile Tribune* of Spartanburg, S. C., a statement by J. O. Blum, former secretary of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers.

It is not unusual for writers to sell their articles to newspapers or magazines and it is entirely possible that Mr. Blum sold his article to the *Textile Tribune*. We have no information upon that subject, but if he did do so, no criticism can be directed either at him or at the *Tribune*.

A man who has a special and interesting story to tell is entitled to remuneration for same.

The only question to be considered by the cotton mill people of the South is whether or not J. O. Blum told the truth.

Charging that he sold his story to the *Textile Tribune* and received \$25 or some such amount for the story is a very poor answer to the statements made therein.

No one can deny that J. O. Blum was general

secretary of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers.

No one can deny that he was an active union leader during the strike and that he was in charge of one of the flying squadrons.

Mr. Blum has frankly admitted the position he occupied and the things he did, during the strike, and he has done so, in a very direct and straight-forward manner.

Mr. Blum had sense enough to stop and take an inventory of the situation and reached certain conclusions.

Cotton mill employees, whether members of unions or not, should read the Blum statements and consider them solely from the standpoint of whether or not he told the truth.

It is our opinion that he did.

"Ain't We Got Boards?"

WITH fevered brow and trembling hands, we have just deciphered a code message from our undercover agents in Washington. The news is terrific. NRA headquarters has just appointed another board to investigate the textile industry. As if we didn't already have a board, pardon us, boards.

It seems that some of the boys have been pussyfooting around and about Washington again. And they dropped in to see the head men at NRA. "Why not do something for the textile industry?" they asked plaintively. "It is, we are assured by all hands, a very sick industry indeed."

"O. K.," said the head men. "We have some brand new investigating committees. Have one on us. How's that for service? And think of the good it will do you. Hurry back."

This, you are bound to admit, is downright generous of good old NRA. They have hauled off and given the mills board after board, regardless of expense and everything. If all the boards were laid end to end—well, that might be a good idea at that.

Just what the newest board is going to investigate is more than we know. Probably it will investigate all the other boards. So many investigators are already investigating the textile mills that they have to wear badges to keep from investigating each other. We shudder to think what might happen to the industry if all the board members walked out on general strike.

Fervently we hope that this last committee is the committee of committees—the board to end all boards.

You take us now. Personally, we are board to death.

Announcement

Mr. Kenneth A. Durham

1112 Commercial National Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

will be pleased to discuss
**TEXTILE MILL FI-
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the details of Textile
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Mill News Items

HICKORY, N. C.—The Shurite Hosiery Mill was placed in temporary receivership by Judge Wilson Warlick of Newton. Following a petition presented by Judge E. B. Cline for P. B. Murphy, superintendent and stockholder of the mill. A hearing will be held before Judge Warlick tomorrow to decide on the temporary receiver, and another hearing will probably be held March 9th to determine if the receivership shall be made permanent or dissolved.

CALHOUN, GA.—Echota Cotton Mills have appointed Southeastern Cottons, Inc., sole selling agent for their products, returning to the house which had handled this output for many years. Echota makes a wide range of fabrics, including branded goods for the jobbing trade, cloths for the slicker trade, for the buffing trade and for the rubber trade. H. F. Jones is president of the mill.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—D. H. Mauney of Long Shoals Cotton Mills and vice-president of the First National Bank of Lincolnton, was re-elected president of the Mauney-Steele Company, Philadelphia and Providence, at the annual stockholders' meeting here February 16th. J. C. Craig of Philadelphia was re-elected vice-president, Phil S. Steel, treasurer and general manager; J. M. Matlack, assistant treasurer, and D. A. Rudisill, secretary. Directors chosen include the above officers and also F. R. Summers, Doris Mauney, who is with Sadie Cotton Mills, and W. K. Mauney of the Mauney Mills and Bonnie Cotton Mills.

KINSTON, N. C.—A trustee's report on the Caswell Mills, which has filed a petition in United States District Court at New Bern, to reorganize under Section 77-B, amended bankruptcy act, was given before Federal Judge I. M. Meekins here.

At conclusion of reading the report, which disclosed that an audit of the mills' affairs is being made by George R. Pool of Raleigh and will be completed about March 1st. Judge Meekins instructed John G. Dawson, attorney for the trustees, to draw an order providing for the sale of trustees' certificates in the sum of approximately \$8,000 for the payment of past due wages of employees and approximately \$2,500 to preserve the assets of the corporation.

Judge Meekins said he would rescind a previous order authorizing the trustees' certificates in the sum of \$50,000 for carrying on operation of the mills.

Another hearing on the matter will be conducted at an early date, as soon as the auditor's report is submitted.

DURHAM, N. C.—Report of Durham Hosiery Mills for the year ended December 31, 1934, certified by an independent auditor, shows net income of \$47,904 after interest, depreciation, inventory adjustments and reserve for contingencies, etc., equivalent to \$1.46 a share (par \$100) on 32,737 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

This compares with \$157,893 or \$4.82 a share on preferred stock in 1933.

Current assets as of December 31, 1934, including \$102,474 cash, amounted to \$917,770 and current liabilities were \$175,856, as compared with cash and marketable securities, at cost, of \$232,309, current assets of \$1,097,579 and current liabilities of \$350,096 at end of preceding year. Inventories were \$641,552 against \$742,838.

Mill News Items

Total assets were \$4,294,494 at close of 1934, against \$4,390,333 at end of 1933, and earned surplus was \$145,443 comparing with \$183,504. Capital stock consists of 32,737 shares (par \$100) of 6 per cent cumulative preferred, 12,500 no-par shares of Class A and 37,500 no-par shares of Class B stocks.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Directors of Mock, Judson, Voehringer Company, hosiery, have declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 12th to stockholders of record March 1st. A similar payment was made on November 15th.

SWANNANOA, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beacon Manufacturing Company at New Bedford, Mass., it was stated that for the year ending January 5, 1935, the net quick surplus has been increased by approximately \$60,000 after payment of all dividends and other charges, the balance sheet submitted by Charles D. Owen, treasurer, showed quick assets of \$1,653,145 for 1934, and quick liabilities of \$84,536, leaving net quick assets at \$1,569,608. Note indebtedness is \$300,000.

It was stated by the treasurer that the plant in Swannanoa is operating practically full, but on single shift. It is employing between 1,000 and 1,100 workers.

Six per cent dividends have been maintained throughout the year on the preferred stock outstanding, Mr. Owen said, and three dividends of \$1 each have been paid on the common stock.

The old board of officers was re-elected.

Suit Against Officers Consolidated Textile Corp.

In the Federal Court in New York, Hans Ouvrier has filed suit in behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Consolidated Textile Corporation against certain officers of the corporation. The suit charges payment of excessive salaries and bonuses and asks that the defendants be directed to account for the moneys paid.

The suit named as defendants, Frederick K. Rupprecht, president; Allen F. Johnson, vice-president; Henry B. Stimson and M. F. Wood.

During 1928 defendant Rupprecht is alleged to have received a salary of \$49,999 and bonuses of \$63,707; defendant Johnson is alleged to have received salary of \$33,000 and no bonps; defendant Stimson is alleged to have received salary of \$11,000 and bonuses of \$1,000; and defendant Wood is alleged to have received salary of \$12,000 and bonuses of \$1,000. It is alleged the corporation sustained a loss of \$475,632 in 1928.

During 1929 defendant Rupprecht is alleged to have received the same salary as in 1928 and bonuses of \$62,757; defendant Johnson is also alleged to have received the same salary as in 1928, and bonuses of \$40; defendant Stimson is alleged to have received salary of \$12,000 and bonuses of \$2,740; and defendant Wood is alleged to have received salary of \$13,000 and bonuses of \$1,640. It is alleged the corporation sustained a loss of \$928,627 in 1929.

During 1930, defendant Rupprecht is alleged to have received the same salary as in 1928 and 1929 and bonuses of \$58,007; defendant Johnson is alleged to have received the same salary as in 1928 and 1929 and bonuses

Announcement

We take great pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Charles C. Withington as General Agent for South Carolina and Mr. R. A. Brand as General Agent for North Carolina, effective February 1, 1935.

Offices, with complete stocks of leather belting, strapping, mill slabs, etc., will be maintained in Greenville, S. C., and in Charlotte, N. C.

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Charles C. Withington

General Agent

Room 710 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

Telephone 1218

The Charlotte office address will be:

R. A. Brand

General Agent

Room 213 Johnston Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

Telephone 2-1504

We shall be ready to give prompt service to all mills in the Carolinas and the quality of dependable belting and other leather products for which we have been known for over 92 years.

All calls from our friends in the mills of South and North Carolina will have immediate attention and will be greatly appreciated.

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DOVER, N. H.

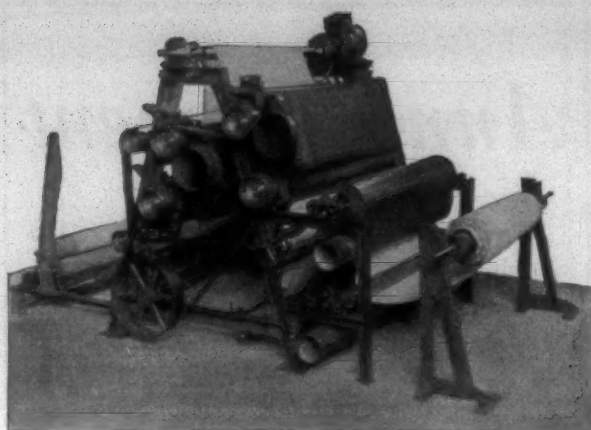
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

of \$100; defendant Stimson is alleged to have received salary of \$15,000 and bonuses of \$180; and defendant Wood is alleged to have received salary of \$13,000 and bonuses of \$2,090. It is alleged that the corporation sustained a loss of \$2,411,199 in 1930.

During 1931 defendant Rupprecht is alleged to have received a salary of \$35,623 and bonuses of \$36,475; defendant Johnson is alleged to have received a salary of \$11,500 and no bonuses; defendant Stimson is alleged to have received a salary of \$15,000 and bonuses of \$20; and defendant Wood is alleged to have received a salary of \$13,000 and bonuses of \$20. It is alleged the corporation sustained a loss of \$1,248,168 in 1931.

During 1932 defendant Rupprecht is alleged to have received a salary of \$26,119 and bonuses of \$24,003; defendant Johnson is alleged to have received a salary of \$7,009 and no bonus; defendant Stimson is alleged to have received salary of \$9,969 and no bonus; and defendant Wood is alleged to have received a salary of \$10,120 and no bonus. It is alleged the corporation sustained a loss of \$1,233,640 during 1932.

The complaint charges that the bonuses were improperly voted when the company was not in a position to pay them, and that in July, 1931, the four defendants as members of the board of directors voted to default on the payment of principal and interest on the company's funded debt, consisting of 7 per cent gold notes, aggregating \$5,569,500, and first mortgage bonds aggregating \$2,750,000.

The complaint seeks a decree directing defendants to account for the alleged excessive salaries and bonuses received.

Firestone Interested in Loray Mill

There is a strong possibility that the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, may be purchased by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Harvey Firestone, president of the company, was in Charlotte and Gastonia this week and inspected the mill at Gastonia. He is quoted on Wednesday as saying that no deal for the mill has been closed, but that his company is considering its purchase.

The Firestone company has used a great deal of tire fabric made at Loray in recent years and may join other tire companies in having its own source of supply in the South.

Sues Hosiery Mills

Statesville, N. C.—In Iredell Superior Court a suit has been started of Fred Guerrant vs. Clarence Stimpson and the Stimpson Hosiery Mills, Inc., in which the plaintiff seeks recovery of \$17,400 alleged to be due him under the terms of an agreement with the defendant. The complaint recites in detail the verbal agreement that was made at the time of incorporation. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is due him a balance of \$7,400 in salaries and profits with interest from April 1, 1932, and is suing for damages in the amount of \$10,000, making a total of \$17,400 which the plaintiff is endeavoring to recover from the defendant.

An Interesting Ad Series

The series of two-color advertisements by the Corn Products Refining Company, now running every other week on the back cover of the TEXTILE BULLETIN, are attracting much attention. This question and answer form of advertising is unique and interesting.

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Plans For A. C.

M. A. Meeting

The program of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which meets in Augusta, Ga., at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel on April 25-26-27, is gradually working out into one of the most constructive programs that has been attempted for many years, says a statement issued by W. M. McLaurine, secretary.

The regular pre-convention dinner meeting of the Board of Government will be held Wednesday, April 24th, at 7 p. m. At this meeting the board will review the year's work and to some extent outline the activities for the ensuing year.

On Thursday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, the convention proper will open with the address of President W. D. Anderson. Col. Frank P. Douglass, a member of the Textile Labor Relations Board of Washing-

ton, D. C., will discuss some topic of industrial relations, and it is expected that these two speakers will be the feature attractions of that day.

An effort is being made to secure an outstanding national speaker on the subject of foreign trade.

On Thursday evening there will be a style show and moving pictures dealing with increased uses and stylings of cotton. This will be under the direction of the style department of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York City.

Inasmuch as the keynote of the convention is merchandising this feature will be fitting and will lend itself to the preparation of the public mind for National Cotton Week, May 6th to 11th, inclusive. On Friday morning at 10 o'clock the session will be devoted to a discussion of the various problems of merchandising. Nationally known speakers thoroughly conversant with each phase of the subject will be present to address the convention.

This meeting will be one of the most serious efforts that the association has ever made to thoroughly orientate this field. Merchandising is the problem of industry today. On Friday evening, the regular banquet will be held. There will be no speaker and President Anderson has announced that the entertainment feature of this session will be the acme of human effort and a pattern for all succeeding meetings.

On Saturday, the regular executive business session will be held at which reports will be read and officers elected for another year. The year that has just passed is possibly the most active and strenuous in the association's history.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods markets were more active last week. Sales of gray goods were much larger. Print cloth business was the best in some weeks and prices were a quarter a cent a yard higher than the recent lows. Sales for the week were in excess of production. The active buying developed immediately after the gold clause decision, but the markets were rather quiet again before the week ended.

Prices of print cloths were advanced and good sales were made at the advances. In most other divisions of the market, the only noticeable improvement was the lifting of values to asking prices. Where many mills had been in a position where they were willing to make concessions to get business on their books, they were generally at the close of the week able to hold at their asking prices and to book some fairly good business at those levels.

The fine goods market received no impetus from the gold decisions. In fact, the week closed on a note of uncertainty and weakness in some fine goods divisions which threatened to cause continuance of the current very low price structure and consequent hand-to-mouth buying. Standard constructions of all classes of fine goods were in greater supply than current demand, not necessarily because production was running ahead of probable consumption, but because moderately heavy stocks were held in hands not sufficiently strong financially to hold prices up. Presence of such stocks which must be liquidated tended to keep buyers on the defensive, buying only their immediate needs and fearful of booking futures. The result was that it was that much more difficult to get rid of goods. Such inquiries for futures as did come into the market were either for goods at current spot prices or at a discount under spot prices. Since the spot prices bore no relationship to cost, but actually represented substantial losses, mills were not inclined to give such bids very much consideration.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	43¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	65½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	91½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	75½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	105½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Staple gingham	9½
Standard prints	7½



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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the cotton yarn markets during the week. The gold clause decision had little apparent effect on the market. Spinners were making attempts to advance prices after cotton went higher, but for the week there was little change in quotations.

Carded knitting yarn sales account for a good part of the business being done here and low prices feature the situation. On weaving yarns prices are affected by offerings from mills whose objective seems to be a large turnover irrespective of profit. The weaving and knitting trades show a fairly active interest in combed peeler yarns at improved prices in some cases. There seems to be a good potential demand for yarns generally, and yet there is a definite limit to the prices buyers are willing to pay.

The best demand for two-ply combed in many months has been evident from mercerizers with some that have their own spinning plants being compelled to come in the sales yarn market for additional lots. At the same time other trades have been buying such as underwear mills working on tuck stitch garments or knitters that have been booking Government underwear contracts, which have helped the sale of combed. Manufacturers regard the present price relationship between carded and combed as another factor in stimulating these qualities in recent weeks.

Carded qualities are on an unchanged basis so far as prices are concerned. Manufacturers have been unable to hammer these any lower in the last week notwithstanding a falling off in demand. One seller here has a list of twenty-eight spinning plants he does business with that are closed for this reason.

At the close of the week demand was limited on which account spinners sold quantities of from 5,000 to 25,000 pounds on delivery specifications for February and March. There was continued effort to pick up poundage at under the usual holding levels. The market reported that there was a semblance of firmness to quotations except that isolated lots or offerings of yarn have come out at less than so-called holding levels. Concessions in these instances have usually been fractional.

Southern Single Warps		26s	33
10s	27 1/2	30s	34 1/2-35
12s	28	40s	41-42
14s	28 1/2	40s ex.	43-44
16s	29	50s	50
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	33	8s	27
30s	34 1/2-35	10s	27 1/2
40s	41	12s	28
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29 1/2
8s	27	20s	30 1/2
10s	27 1/2	Carpet Yarns	
12s	28	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28 1/2	and 4-ply	
20s	30	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
26s	32 1/2-33	and 4-ply	
30s	34 1/2-35	White carpets, 8s, 3	
36s	38 1/2	and 4-ply	
40s	41	8s, 1-ply	27
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22 1/2-23 1/2
8s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 1/2
10s	27 1/2-28	12s, 2-ply	25 1/2
12s	27 1/2-28	16s, 2-ply	28
16s	29	20s, 2-ply	29 1/2
20s	30 1/2	30s, 2-ply	34
24s	32 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	33 1/2	8s	26 1/2-27
30s	34 1/2-35 1/2	10s	27-27 1/2
36s ex.	35 1/2-36 1/2	12s	27 1/2-28
40s	41-42	14s	28-28 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	28 1/2-29
8s	27	18s	29-29 1/2
10s	27 1/2	20s	29 1/2-30
12s	28	22s	30 1/2-31
14s	28 1/2	24s	31 1/2-32
16s	29	26s	32 1/2-33
20s	30 1/2	28s	33 1/2-34
24s	32	30s	34 1/2-35
		40s	40

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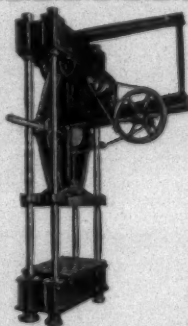
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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Sta., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South

Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SOLUOL CORP., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL, Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville, Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

STEWART IRON WORKS, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

STONE, CHAS. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE BANKING CO., 55 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Kenneth A. Durham, 1112 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

survey on every investment base. The losses were substantial in three of the four periods, for the first half of 1934 being a little less than 2 per cent. For the July-August, 1934, period these losses were in excess of 12 per cent.

For the commission dyeing and finishing companies raw material, labor and other manufacturing expense each observed about one-third of the total cost of manufacture.

The report says that as these companies reported losses on sales in all four periods it is apparent they had no profit margin out of which hours could be decreased or wages increased. To have decreased the hours worked by 25 per cent, without a decrease in weekly pay, it would have been necessary to have increased prices for the different periods from about 10.5 to 12.5 per cent.

American Cotton and the World Markets

(Continued from Page 8)

result to domestic consumers would not be altered materially; that is, the cost to consumers would remain at approximately the parity price level.

Mr. Johnston will discuss in detail the probable results of such a program. At this point I will merely summarize the facts he will present by saying that there are strong grounds for believing that such a program would not only not increase the gross income of cotton producers, but would definitely reduce it. In fact, the studies we have made so far suggest that even after allowing for the increased business that would be done by ginneries, railroads, and exporters, the South would actually receive less total income from an unrestricted production of cotton than it would receive from a moderate production, in line with world demands.

If this third program were put into effect this year, it is probable that there would be a material increase in the cotton acreage. Unless business improves materially, it is probable that our cotton acreage under such a program would again reach the 45-million-acre level in existence in 1926, and in years of high yields we would again produce an 18-million-bale crop. The depressing effects of such large crops would be moderated, however, since farmers would at least get parity prices on that portion of the crop consumed domestically. Experience from 1929 to 1933 shows that low prices have a very moderate effect in reducing foreign production. It is improbable, therefore, that even under such a program we would force foreign producers out of cotton production at prices that would be acceptable to American farmers, and the net effect might be merely to force down world cotton prices without any significant beneficial result here or abroad.

The program for recapturing foreign trade by again offering our cotton for what it will bring appears, therefore, to have insuperable objections. For the future we must choose between the present program of drastic restriction and an intermediate program of production balanced to current consumption; while selling abroad only as much cotton as the world will take at reasonable prices to our producers. Instead of expanding exports by giving the cotton away, we must concentrate on helping the rest of the world to buy our cotton at prices at which we can afford to sell.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING FOREIGN BUYING POWER FOR COTTON

In considering means of expanding foreign buying power we must take into account the fundamental problem of our balance of payments, which has already been mentioned. The United States is now, and will probably

Report On Rayon and Silk Mill Earnings

(Continued from Page 4)

worked or an increase in wages of 8.11 per cent would have resulted in a loss.

CONDITION OF DYERS AND FINISHERS

The report says that the dyeing and finishing companies constituted the only group considered in the textile report which showed losses in every period covered by the

continue to be, a creditor nation. Payments by foreigners of interest and dividends on American investments abroad will probably definitely exceed our payments of interest and dividends on foreign investments in this country. A considerable part of the purchasing power made available to foreigners through our purchases abroad will then have to be used to make these payments. This would seem to point definitely to a large increase in our imports of goods and services as the only hopeful basis for a substantial recovery in our exports. We must, therefore, explore every possibility of expanding imports, so as to give our foreign customers the dollar exchange needed to buy our cotton and other goods. We already bring in a considerable volume of imports free of duty and an expansion in the quantity and value of these imports would depend largely upon improvement in our business conditions. Aside from the products now on the free list, our tariff and other policies tend greatly to restrict imports into the United States. At the present time this problem is being attacked chiefly through the reciprocal trade agreements program which contemplates securing a reduction in trade barriers in foreign countries in reciprocal exchange for concessions made by the United States. This is undoubtedly a step in an effort toward import-expansion, but, so far as the current season is concerned, it does not seem likely that the trade agreements program will result in any substantial increase in imports.

While the trade agreements program should continue to be pushed vigorously other possible means of increasing imports should also be considered. I should like to mention as one possible approach a change in our anti-dumping and countervailing duty legislation which now seems to be having a very restrictive effect upon imports, particularly from the countries still on the gold standard. It appears that many exporters in the gold standard countries are in a position to quote competitive world prices but importers in the United States in many cases refrain from purchasing at such prices because of the penalties under our anti-dumping legislation. In its present form this legislation allows little leeway for administrative action. It might be a good idea to make a change in this legislation which would provide more flexibility. For instance, we know of several cases where more of our cotton and other products might be sold in particular foreign countries if we would accept larger imports from these countries and where such increased imports are made difficult or impossible by our anti-dumping laws. At the present time we consider it dumping if a country exports at below its own internal level of prices. Changing our law so as not to call it dumping so long as the goods offered by gold standard countries were not offered below the world level of prices might do much to break the export congestion which now impedes sales by the gold-standard countries.

Failing a material increase of imports in excess of exports it is obvious that we must continue, if the South is to have a fair price for its cotton, to engage in production control, at least until the carryover as of August 1st is down to 5 million bales.

What the U. T. W. Has Done for Me

(Continued from Page 7)

knowledge to the people around Drayton Mill village. I lived there three years with my wife, during that time a baby came, I was trying hard to live down the past. Life was sweet, I was interested in my work, made lots of friends and never worked for a force of better officials from the highest to the lowest. They were fair, square and upright in every respect and 80 per cent of their

employees will tell you so now. I was getting along fine until I got U. T. W. religion in 1933 and let it keep developing.

I regret very much that I was one of the many who introduced resolutions at the convention calling for a General Textile Strike.

Anyway let's combat all these evils before they start. You know as well as I that there is nothing to it but untold misery, no accomplishment but a severe loss.

Cotton Spinning Activity Better in January

Washington.—According to preliminary figures 30,825,944 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on January 31, 1935, of which 25,145,964 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 25,057,270 for December and 25,050,778 for November and 25,647,340 for January, 1934, the Bureau of the Census announces.

The cotton code limits the hours of employment and of productive machinery. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable for those with earlier months in the year, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis the cotton spindles in the U. S. were operated during January, 1935, at 102.6 per cent of capacity. This percentage compares with 87.1 for December, 94.0 for November, 97.1 for October and 98.5 for January, 1934. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 244.

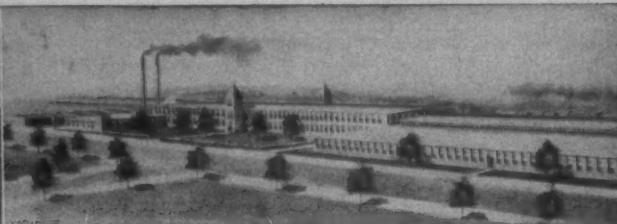
S. C. Continues To Improve Quality Of Its Cotton

South Carolina in nine years has increased the percentage of its cotton stapling 16-16th of an inch or longer from less than 20 per cent to 79.8 per cent—a performance truly remarkable; indeed, nowhere, at any time, equalled, as David R. Coker says:

And that way lies the hope of cotton growing in South Carolina. There is much nobody certainly knows, or can even with any confidence predict, regarding the future of American cotton, especially as a commodity in export; but this fact has at least been surely ascertain, that South Carolina farmers cannot compete with certain other areas of the American cotton belt in the growing of short, inferior cotton, whereas, on the other hand, they have demonstrated their ability to produce, at living profit, superior cotton, 15-16ths of an inch or better in staple length.

The State believes Extension Director Watkins to be quite justified, on consideration of all the factors, in his declaration that whatever the international development may be, South Carolina farmers, if they will maintain the cotton growing efficiency they have developed, can and will continue to produce cotton as a major money crop. That is no small "if," since in the production of quality cotton, there can be no resting content, at any time, with progress attained. Unless the effort toward improvement is continuously kept up, the cotton inevitably deteriorates. There was, for example, considerable and costly deterioration in the year 1932, when, because of extraordinary depression, the farmers relaxed appreciably their care and attention.

The cotton improvement record established by South Carolina during the last nine years has been widely noted, has been morally valuable, as well as otherwise, to South Carolina farmers themselves, and should on all accounts be projected into the next and succeeding seasons.—*Columbia State*.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

HANNAH PICKETT MILLS No. 1

Meet J. W. Patterson, superintendent of Hannah Pickett Mill No. 1. He has been with Mr. Cole since 1911 and has worked all the way through the mill from the opening room to the finished product. No work was too hard for him. He doesn't know the meaning of such words as "can't" and "fail." What he undertakes he accomplishes.

He owes much of his success to 20 years' training under Mr. J. W. Jenkins, so long a superintendent at this plant. Since the resignation of Mr. Jenkins a few years ago, he has been assistant to three other superintendents, and a few months ago reaped to reward of long and faithful service when Mr. Cole made him superintendent.



MR. J. W. PATTERSON
Superintendent

Mr. Patterson has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mae Covington, of Rockingham, and his second wife, Miss Bessie Hasty, a charming young lady of Rockingham, who is just as charming as a wife and mother. There is a bright son by his first marriage and three sons by his second

wife. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Patterson is never too tired or too busy to be courteous, and it is always a pleasure to call on him.

THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND OVERSEERS

J. C. Adams, assistant superintendent, is a graduate of State College, and is somehow "different." He is not "stuck on himself," but is really likeable. Mr. Cole, the president, and a big tease, wants to get his son, Robert Cole, treasurer, and Mr. Adams married to nice girls. We tried to help Mr. Robert last year by giving him a little advertising, but it did no good. However, the writer believes that Mr. Adams will soon be in double harness, and one of Mr. Cole's worries will be over. Mr. Adams makes a mighty good assistant, says Mr. Patterson.

I. Hite, overseer spinning, is truly a live wire and exerts a good influence over all the operatives. His department is a large one, somewhere near 85,000 spindles, but it is wonderfully clean and the work going perfectly; his second hands and section men are all ambitious to make

good, and anxious to keep posted on textile work. In his departments, spinning and spooling, more than 30 read the Textile Bulletin. J. R. Patterson, brother to the superintendent, is second hand in spinning, and W. T. McDuffie, second hand in spooling.

Walter Player, Carl Inman, James Hughes, Herman Wiggins, John Long, Walter Clark, Herbert Coker, Charlie Miller, Grover Player, H. R. Buchanan, Glynn Long, R. D. Motes, Roy Harmon, J. W. Wilson, Garland Kanipe, Joe Camp, John Hughes, E. D. Grant, Harver Durden, Scott Currie—and goodness knows how many more section men and mustlers in the spinning room, read The Bulletin. Also Fred Gibson, John A. Johnson, Hubert Thigpen and Grady Kirkland in the spooling room.

In carding, W. L. Thompson is overseer; Douglas Thompson, W. W. Moree, J. S. Lampley, J. C. McCrosky, George Dawkins and David Boulware are progressive young men—on the way to success. In another card room, O. L. Derrick is overseer, formerly of Bennettsville, S. C.; W. J. Brock and R. C. Carter are among our friends in this department.

N. B. Cockmon is overseer weaving; Dewey Cox, on second shift weaving; J. A. Howell, second hand; Hugh Carpenter, slasher foreman; A. J. Horn, slasher; B. C. Cole, tying-in; J. J. Price, supply clerk; C. W. Flowers, loom fixer.

Now meet the second shift bunch of loom fixers who read our textile journal: J. W. Sanford, D. A. McGee, Paul Deese, B. O. Burnett, B. T. Brigman, T. H. Baldwin, W. M. Putman, E. R. Covington, E. M. Hurley, B. N. Scott, R. C. Poston and W. H. Robinson. T. M. Swails, slasher foreman; V. L. Caldwell, smash hand; H. B. Martin, cloth checker. Isn't this a bunch of live wires?

J. W. M. Jenkins is cloth room overseer; he has been here 11 years and has some of the prettiest girls in his department to be found. In fact, he says only pretty girls are employed. B. T. Lineberger is electrician; H. L. Rogers, master mechanic; Raymond White, in charge of shipping and yard; Floyd Jenkins, supply clerk.

A new warehouse for general supplies has been built, and 30 houses bought from Midway Mill (closed down) has been remodeled and put into first-class condition, making quite an addition to Hannah Pickett.

Operatives here seem better satisfied than we have ever known them and here's hoping that nothing will ever interfere with the splendid spirit prevailing. With so many mills closing down indefinitely, it behooves everybody to co-operate with their employers in an honest effort to keep the wheels of industry turning, where they can and will run if left unmolested by outside interference.

ANOTHER TRIP TO ROCKINGHAM

Yes, we must make another trip to this pretty and hustling town. Will tell about the Entwistle Mills next week. Also later, will get Hannah Pickett No. 2 and the other mills written up.

WHITMIRE, S. C.**ARAGON-BALDWIN COTTON MILLS**

Called at this pretty place some time ago, and have been looking for some promised photographs. Maybe we will get them when the roses bloom and things are lovely for backgrounds.

Beautiful shirt goods, dress goods and novelties are made here. P. A. Bolt is carder; S. B. Pruitt, spinner; Hugh Campbell, spooler and warper; J. H. Frank, weaver; D. L. Moss, cloth room; A. J. Jackson, master mechanic; Sam Gary, yard foreman; J. C. Abrams, Jr., supply clerk.

The officials are: R. G. Emery, vice-president and general manager; C. B. Graves, secretary; John G. Barnwell, resident manager and assistant treasurer; J. T. Crawford, superintendent.

SAXAPAHAW, N. C.**SELLERS MFG. CO.**

This picturesque spot on Haw River is 12 miles from Graham, on the Southern Railway. This, too, is a very old building—or part of it is. Long years ago it was heated by stoves, and I was told that one could plainly see where the stove flues were. My! What would insurance companies say to things like that now? Maybe in those pioneer days there were no such things as insurance agencies for the protection of "factories" as they were called.

Mr. J. Frank Love, manager, is a genial gentleman and good friend of the Textile Bulletin. He pointed out the new superintendent to me and said "Go get him," and I did. And who do you suppose he is? Why, that likeable young man, S. B. Laws, who used to be in Gastonia.

H. P. Crissom is overseer carding; C. E. Ware, overseer spinning, winding and twisting; K. T. Rose, overseer carding, second shift; Homer Duncan, spinner on second shift; F. R. Hardin, winder on second shift.

This mill has a dyeing, bleaching, finishing and mercerizing plant and product is fine combed yarns.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.**ROCKY MOUNT MILLS**

This place holds a peculiar fascination for me. The office was once a grand old colonial residence, and the broad walk, lined with crepe myrtle trees and boxwood, makes one wonder about the belles and beaux of antebellum. The soft zephyrs seem more like whispers of departed spirits holding tryst in a favorite retreat. One can dream dreams and see visions in this lovely spot.

And the place is to be more intensely beautified by landscape gardening, though the writer hopes these old landmarks will be left to stand sentinel—lovely silent reminders of ye old time Southern aristocracy.

No one ever leaves here, it seems. The key men have, most of them, been here from 25 to 30 years or more. D. W. Knight is superintendent; J. H. Gilbert, general

overseer, has been here 36 years and has never worked anywhere else; M. G. Frye is another standpatter; A. G. Sith, overseer spinning, has been here about all his textile life, has educated his children, is well fixed financially, never goes in debt—not even for doctor or hospital bills, and has never had a penny taken from his ticket at the office for anything. He pays for his wood and coal when delivered, and has never had it "charged."

He frankly says he owes everything he is or has to Rocky Mount Cotton Mill and to a good wife who pulls with him. He says, too, that what he has done can be done by others in the mills if they will **STICK TO WORK**, and be thankful for the privilege of working. He can't understand the attitude of grumblers and discontented people who encourage strife and strikes, and are fast closing the mills down for good and losing every chance to make a decent living.

ALAMANCE, N. C.**STANDARD HOSIERY MILLS**

If one expects to find an old dilapidated town here a surprise is coming. The writer had heard of Alamance all her life. It was here that one of the very first mills in the South was located. Well, that mill is not in operation now, but Standard Hosiery Mills—are doing a fine business. The product is "National Made" half hose and "White House Hosiery"—full-fashioned, and nice enough for the lady in the White House.

H. W. Wade, purchasing agent, says they all like The Bulletin, and to make sure it comes right along, subscribed for two years.

GLEN RAVEN, N. C.

A fine quality of cloth for the awning trades is made right here. Glen Raven is on the Southern Railway, a short distance from Burlington, and E. L. Thompson is the genial superintendent; he is a man of deep thought and can tell you a lot of things in a few minutes that you'll think about long after.

He honors and respects goodness wherever he finds it, and has great confidence in the Christianity of his colored fireman, Son Gant. T. J. Bassett is carder and spinner; U. S. Lowe, overseer weaving, and L. R. Tidwell is second hand in weaving. That these men know their awnings is proven in the quality and style of the product.

THERE'S NOTHING SO BAD THAT IT COULDN'T BE WORSE

When the pavement in Burlington flew up and hit me three weeks ago my right arm was badly sprained, when my neck might have been broken. Have been unable since to write my "travelettes," but being young, healthy and strong willed, my "hat is again in the ring" and I expect to make other representatives for this Journal (and others) do some hustling to beat me to the goal.

A mountain woman once said of me: "That Becky Ann Jones is a woman of strong contrabunction. When she sets her compinion on a thing she's hard to consequence." Whatever she meant, it sounded like a compliment to a "go-better" and I've always tried to live up to it.

Being so badly behind, I will have to "curtail" my orations in order to catch up. But will try to hit the high spots along the trail.

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MASTER MECHANIC desires position with medium or small mill. Approximately 18 years' experience. Best of references. Can handle construction as well as mechanical work. Available immediately. C. P. Deal, 2101 Crescent Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Carder. Prefer one who has had experience on carder or combed work. Send age and recommendations in first letter. Address "X," care Textile Bulletin.

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Long experience in mill and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can go anywhere on short notice. Address M. M., care Textile Bulletin.

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Japanese Rayon Industry Reaches Record Levels

The Japanese rayon industry broke all records for production and exports during the past year, according to a report from Vice Consul R. M. McClintock, Kobe, made public by the Commerce Department. The total output of rayon yarn in 1934 is estimated to have amounted to 150,000,000 pounds, compared with 90,428,000 pounds in the preceding year and 46,764,000 pounds in 1931.

Notwithstanding the imminent prospect of overproduction, the report states, the Japanese rayon industry appears to be planning a further increase in output during 1935. It is estimated that the daily production capacity of Japanese rayon plants will total 281 tons by March.

Exports of rayon yarn from Japan during 1934 amounted to 22,177,120 pounds, valued at 22,397,000 yen, a striking increase over the corresponding 1933 figure which amounted to 8,844,695 pounds, valued at 9,483,000 yen. During 1934 the Japanese rayon industry sold abroad 345,655,788 square yards of cloth, valued at 113,467,270 yen, it was stated.

Sea Island Cotton Faces Possible Extinction

New York.—The total disappearance of sea island cotton is seen in a report of the United States Bureau of Census, placing the annual crop of this staple at only ten bales.

For many years the long-fibered sea island was the ultimate in cotton production, bringing double the price of the average grade with definite prosperity for the grower in its wake.

It reached its peak of production in 1911, when 110,000 bales were grown, and, from the invention of the gin until the World War, played an important part in our world cotton supremacy.

The New York Cotton Exchange reports that almost daily they receive some inquiry about sea island.

J. Roger Wallace, assistant economist of the exchange, explained Friday where this famous orchid of Dixie has gone and why.

"As its name indicates," Wallace said, "it was first grown in this country on the islands off the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia, and as time went on, this seemed to be the only area where climatic conditions were favorable for it.

"Producing a long silk fiber about 1¾ inches in length compared with the usual ¾-inch staple, it commanded a high premium, bringing the planter in some cases double what he received from the standard grades. Especially was it popular with the makers of automobile tires, who found the tough and long filament just what they needed for the fabric of tires.

"In 1916 about 118,000 bales were grown; in 1915 the output totalled 93,000 bales; in 1919 it was down to 7,000 bales, while the latest available

report places it at 10 bales for the entire season of 1933-34."

Early in 1916, according to Wallace, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture visited the prolific fields of sea island cotton, and calmly told the planters that they had better prepare to grow some other staple. He gave as his reason the fact that the area would soon be infected by the boll weevil, which had played havoc already in other sections of the belt.

The planters threatened to lynch the government agent, but the yields of the area shortly after his visit show he was correct.

The longer cotton takes to ripen, the more time the weevils have to get in their work. In the sea island belt, where it took many weeks for the longer fiber to reach maturity, they found Utopia.

Botanists state that they do not believe it will ever be possible to grow sea island commercially in this country. The peculiar climatic conditions and soil required, in addition to the threat of the weevil, will prohibit its cultivation.

South Carolina Mill Men Fight Stretch-Out Bill

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton mill executives of South Carolina will make a determined fight against passage of the anti-stretch-out bill that has just passed the South Carolina House of Representatives and has been sent to the Senate, local leaders asserted.

Mill men said the ultimate passage of this bill would mean that eventually the cotton mills of this State would have to close down, thereby throwing out of employment between 84,000 and 85,000 men and women now working in the mills of this State. Officials of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association said date would be presented before Senate committees as soon as possible in order to halt the passage of the measure.

One of the leading mill men of Greenville, who is also a member of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, pointed out that the Federal Government, through the NRA and the National Textile Labor Relations Board, has set up a work assignment board, which is working and studying the situation from a "competent and scientific" standpoint in representative cotton mills all over the United States.

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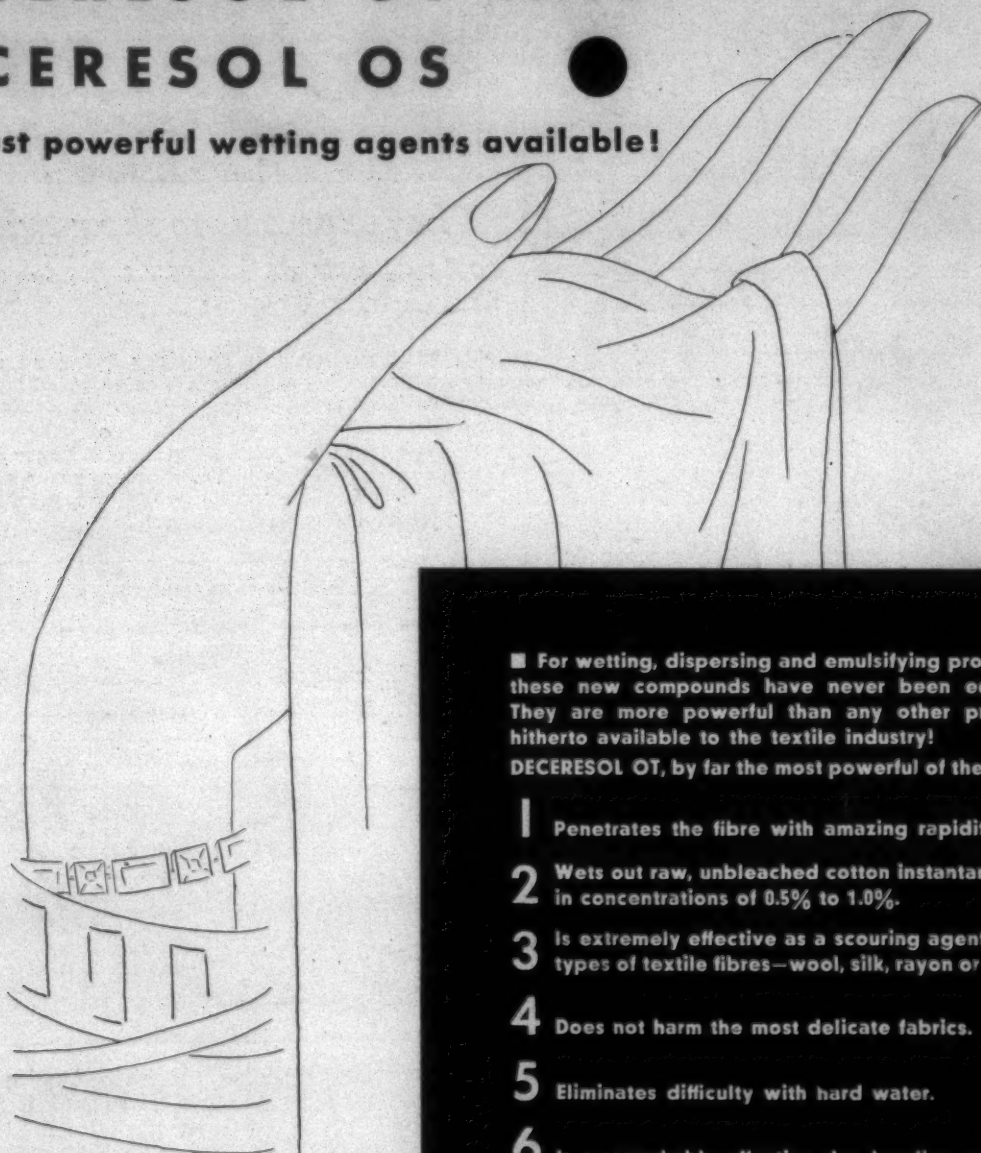
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